

Unbundled Normal Economy Fare means the lowest one-way fare available for on-demand service in any city-pair market which is restricted in some way, e.g., by limits set and/or charges imposed for enroute stopovers or transfers.

United States means the several States, the District of Columbia, and the several Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Territorial waters and the overlying air space thereof.

Warsaw Convention means the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Transportation by Air, 49 Stat. 3000.

(Secs. 102, 204, 403, and 416 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended by Pub. L. 95-504, 72 Stat. 740, 743, 758, and 771, 92 Stat. 1731, 1732 (49 U.S.C. 1302, 1324, 1373, and 1386))

[ER-439, 30 FR 9439, July 29, 1965, as amended by ER-947, 41 FR 11018, Mar. 16, 1976; ER-987, 42 FR 12422, Mar. 4, 1977; ER-1038, 43 FR 1322, Jan. 9, 1978; ER-1051, 43 FR 24277, June 5, 1978; ER-1125, 44 FR 33059, June 8, 1979; 53 FR 52677, Dec. 29, 1988; Amdt. 221-68, 54 FR 2095, Jan. 19, 1989]

§ 221.5 English language.

All tariff publications, powers of attorney, concurrences, revocations of powers of attorney or concurrences, letters of tariff transmittal, Special Tariff Permission applications, waiver applications and all other documents filed with the Board pursuant to this part shall be in the English language.

§ 221.6 [Reserved]

§ 221.7 Unauthorized air transportation.

Tariff publications shall not contain rates, fares, or charges, or their governing provisions, applicable to air transportation which the issuing or participating carriers are not authorized by the Board to perform, except where the Board expressly requests or authorizes tariff publications to be filed prior to the Board's granting authority to perform the air transportation covered by such tariff publications. Any tariff publication filed pursuant to such express request or authorization which is not consistent with section 403 of the Act and this part may be rejected; any tariff publication so rejected shall be void.

Subpart B—Who Is Authorized To Issue and File Tariffs

§ 221.10 Carrier.

(a) *Local or joint tariffs.* A carrier may issue and file, in its own name, tariff publications which contain:

(1) Local rates or fares of such carrier only and provisions governing such local rates or fares, and/or

(2) Joint rates or fares which apply jointly via such issuing carrier in connection with other carriers (participating in the tariff publications under authority of their concurrences given to the issuing carrier as provided in § 221.210) and provisions governing such joint rates and fares. Provisions for account of an individual participating carrier may be published to govern such joint rates or fares provided § 221.38(k) is complied with.

A carrier shall not issue and file tariff publications containing local rates or fares of other carriers, joint rates or fares in which the issuing carrier does not participate, or provisions governing such local or joint rates or fares.

(b) *Issuing officer.* An officer or designated employee of the issuing carrier shall be shown as the issuing officer of a tariff publication issued by a carrier, and such issuing officer shall file the tariff publication with the Board on behalf of the issuing carrier and all carriers participating in the tariff publication. (See §§ 221.22(b)(7), 221.31(a)(12), and 221.112(b)(9) for location of issuing officer's name on tariff publications.)

§ 221.11 Agent.

An agent may issue and file, in his or its own name, tariff publications naming local rates or fares and/or joint rates or fares, and provisions governing such rates or fares, for account of carriers participating in such tariff publications, under authority of their powers of attorney given to such issuing agent as provided in § 221.220. The issuing agent shall file such tariff publications with the Board on behalf of all carriers participating therein. Only one issuing agent may act in issuing and filing each such tariff publication.